LC columns

Find resolution on the right selectivity

Our most popular (U)HPLC selectivities

Reversed-phase selectivity

To improve your methods and find the perfect selectivity try our most popular C18 selectivity. Choose from traditional C18, polar embedded C18, polar end-capped C18 and PFP for increased retention of polar analytes.

UHPLC Vanquish selectivity suggestions

Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ Vanquish™ C18+ columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ VANQUISH™ C18 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ VANQUISH™ aQ columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ VANQUISH™ PFP columns
Contains uniquely efficient 1.5 μm solid core particles. This sub-2 μm particle next-generation column has ultra-short diffusion paths that result in extremely efficient separations, enabling fast separation and the resolution of complex mixtures.	Hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. Most commonly used selectivity.	Polar endcapped C18 phase. Excellent for applications with mixed polar and non-polar analytes. Can withstand 100% water mobile phase	Strong aromatic interaction phase that separates analytes through more permanent pi-pi stacking. Excellent for aromatic isomers as well as polar and halogenated aromatic compounds.
27101-102130	25002-102130-V	25302-102130-V	25402-102130-V

Reversed-phase selectivity Continued

Solid core hydrophobic selectivity suggestions

For use	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ C18 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ aQ columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ polar premium columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ RPMS columns
	Strong hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. Most commonly used selectivity.	Polar endcapped C18 phase. Excellent for applications with mixed polar and non-polar analytes. Can withstand 100% water-mobile phase.	Polar-embedded C18 phase with a sulfonamide-embedded functional group. Great for polar bases and acids. Can withstand 100% water-mobile phase.	Hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. The laboratory workhorse and most commonly used selectivity.
For MS or lower limits of detection	17126-102130	17326-102130	28026-102130	17626-102130
Other detectors or higher limits of detection	17126-104630	17326-104630	28026-104630	17626-104630

Fully porous hydrophobic selectivity suggestions

For use		Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ C18 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ aQ columns	Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ PA2 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Acclaim™ 120 C18 columns
		Hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. The most commonly used selectivity.	Polar endcapped C18 phase. Excellent for applications with mixed polar and non-polar analytes. Can withstand 100% water mo-bile phase.	Polar-embedded C18 phase with sulfonamide-embedded functional group. Great for polar bases and acids. Can withstand 100% water mobile phase.	Strong hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules with higher carbon load and surface area.
HPLC	For MS or lower limits of detection	25003-102130	25303-102130	077998	059129
	Other detectors or higher limits of detection	25003-104630	25303-104630	078001	059132
UHPLC	For most UHPLC detectors	25002-102130	25302-102130	071401	068982

Orthogonal selectivity

Orthogonality in chromatography refers to alternative selectivity between separations. An orthogonal selectivity kit is any scientist's hidden weapon against critical peaks. Alter the retention mechanism and test your various options to ensure you get the best results when you run your new method.

Solid core RP selectivity suggestions

For use	Accucore C18 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ PFP columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ C8 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ Biphenyl columns
	Strong hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. The most commonly used selectivity.	Strong aromatic interaction phase that separates analytes through more permanent pi-pi stacking. Excellent for aromatic isomers as well as polar and halogenated aromatic compounds.	The high coverage C8 bonded phase provides optimal retention of analytes with moderate hydrophobicity.	Unique selectivity for aromatic and moderately polar analytes. Fast and reliable separation of critical pairs and isomers.
For MS or lower limits of detection	17126-102130	17426-102130	17226-102130	17826-102130
Other detectors or higher limits of detection	17126-104630	17426-104630	17226-104630	17826-102130

Fully porous RP selectivity suggestions

For use	Hypersil GOLD C18 columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ PFP columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD C8 columns	Acclaim PA2 columns
	Hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. The most commonly used selectivity.	Strong aromatic interaction phase that separates analytes through more permanent pi-pi stacking. Excellent for aromatic isomers as well as polar and halogenated aromatic compounds.	Stationary phase has a weak anion exchanger based on a polymeric amine ligand, polyethyleneimine. The main benefit of using a charged stationary phase lies in the extra selectivity brought about by the possible electrostatic interactions with the analyte.	Polar-embedded C18 phase with sulfonamide-embedded functional group. Great for polar bases and acids. Can withstand 100% water mobile phase.
For MS or lower limits of detection	25003-102130	25403-102130	25203-102130	077998
Other detectors or higher limits of detection	25003-104630	25403-104630	25203-104630	078001
For most UHPLC detectors	25002-102130	25402-102130	25202-102130	071401

Orthogonal selectivity

RP and HILIC Accucore method development suggestions

For use	Accucore C18 columns	Accucore PFP columns	Thermo Scientific™ Accucore™ Amide HILIC columns	Accucore Biphenyl columns
	Strong hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. The most commonly used selectivity.	Strong aromatic interaction phase that separates analytes through more permanent pi-pi stacking. Excellent for aro-matic isomers as well as polar and halogenated aro-matic com-pounds.	Unique solid core selectivity for HILIC separations with a pore size of 150 Å, which is particularly good for polar biomolecules like glycans or carbohydrates.	Unique selectivity for aromatic and moderately polar analytes. Fast and reliable separation of critical pairs and isomers.
For MS or lower limits of detection	17126-102130	17426-102130	16726-102130	17826-102130
Other detectors or higher limits of detection	17126-104630	17426-104630	16726-104630	17826-102130

RP and HILIC Hypersil GOLD method development suggestions

For use	Hypersil GOLD C18 columns	Hypersil GOLD PFP columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ PEI HILIC columns	Thermo Scientific™ Hypersil GOLD™ Silica columns
	Hydrophobic retention that will separate most small molecules. The most commonly used selectivity.	Strong aromatic interaction phase that separates analytes through more permanent pi-pi stacking. Excellent for aromatic isomers as well as polar and halogenated aromatic compounds.	Stationary phase has a weak anion exchanger based on a polymeric amine ligand, polyethyleneimine. The main benefit of using a charged stationary phase lies in the extra selectivity brought about by the possible electrostatic interactions with the analyte.	The unbonded, highly pure, base-deactivated silica media efficiently separates nonpolar and moderately polar organic compounds.
For MS or lower limits of detection	25003-102130	25403-102130	26505-152130	25103-153030
Other detectors or higher limits of detection	25003-104630	25403-104630	26505-102130	25103-154630
For most UHPLC detectors	25002-102130	25402-102130	26502-152130	25102-102130

Learn more at **thermofisher.com/lccolumns**

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